

كلنا من الشعب

OTHER: PARIS: Wednesday, variable.  
Thursday, variable. LONDON:  
possible showers. Temp. 54-59.  
possible showers. (HAWAII) Rough:  
cloudy, rain. Temp. 16-21 (61-70).  
Wednesday, rain. Temp. 64-68-71.

ONAL WEATHER COMICS PAGE.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1977

Established 1887



The French and British Concorde taxiing together after touchdown at New York's Kennedy Airport.

## After 20-Month Battle

### aily N.Y. Concorde Service Begins

YORK, Nov. 23 (AP).—The French Concorde, carrying 100 passengers and 100 pounds of cargo, landed at Kennedy Airport today, bringing commercial aviation into the supersonic age. The aircraft, which had been in the air for 20 months, was the first of a new fleet of Concorde jets to be used by the French and British airlines. The jets, which are capable of flying at speeds of up to 2,040 miles per hour, are expected to revolutionize air travel. The first flight of the Concorde was in 1976, and it has since been used for a variety of purposes, including military and scientific research. The new service between New York and Paris is expected to begin in the near future.

## Aerodot Canals SST Flight

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (UPI).—For the third straight week, Aerodot has canceled the scheduled flight of its Tu-144 supersonic passenger jet.

There have been no flights on the Moscow-to-Alma-Ata route since passenger service opened Nov. 2 with an inaugural run that carried mostly reporters.

The Soviet airline said today that the flight was canceled due to weather conditions in Alma-Ata, 2,000 miles south of Moscow, and would be rescheduled for tomorrow. But the Intourist office in Alma-Ata said that skies were clear and the weather was excellent, except for some ground fog at the airport.

Until the Nov. 2 inaugural run, the plane had carried only mail and cargo to and from Alma-Ata, covering the distance in two hours.

## German Bank Loot Found

DUESSELDORF, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—A bank robber left his haul of 30,000 marks (\$13,400) in a plastic bag on a train, police said here today. It was stolen from a Duesseldorf bank Friday.

It had of pickets was on from various anti-SST but their protests have been considerably since the landings of the plane are noisy than many nearby areas had feared, lights marked the effective a 20-month court battle the Concorde from using Airport, whose neighbors that its noise is louder at of other jets.

strators had jammed the several times during the smoldering traffic with slowcars.

ar Concorde passenger service Europe and Washington International Airport in May of last year. Its flights carried a mix-

## Die in Plane Crash

argentine Resort

NOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Forty-six persons died in ash of a charter aircraft as taking honeymooners Sunday's Bariloche ski resort airline statement said.

Thirty-three survivors were plane, a BAC-111 of the the Austral Airline, crashed mountainside near Bariloche losing contact with the tower in freezing rain as coming in to land.

## Villages Marooned

India Cyclone Toll Is Put at 3,000

By William Borders

V DELHI, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Death toll in a weekend cyclone in southeastern India rose light to about 3,000, according to official reports. Some es of the number of dead considerably higher.

r a 12-hour aerial tour, the Pradesh, Vengal Rao, estimated 13,000 dead, noting that the night climb to 5,000 or

e have not yet reached the es," Mr. Rao said after his n to Hyderabad, the state

Police and army helicopters are dropping food to the affected areas, he said, and civilian boats are being used to evacuate survivors or take them food and drinking water. However, large areas remained submerged or unreachable, he said.

The storm, with winds exceeding 100 miles an hour, hit the coastal rice-growing area on Saturday morning.

With as much as 15 inches of rain falling within a few hours, electricity and communications were cut throughout a wide area, and roads were blocked.

The storm badly damaged sugar, banana and rice crops over an area of more than a million acres, according to Mr. Rao, and thousands were left homeless.

He said property damage easily would exceed \$100 million.

In the densely populated region east and south of the city of Vi-

## Female Gulls Seen Backing Gay Power

IRVINE, Calif., Nov. 22 (Reuters).—A University of California research team claims that many local seagulls are lesbians.

The team discovered that many gull nests on Santa Barbara Island contained more than the usual three eggs and that two females had laid and were sitting on the eggs, which were infertile.

The team reported that it studied 1,200 gulls on the islands and found up to 14 percent of them were lesbians.

A member of the team said the female gulls had exhibited courtship patterns normally restricted to males. He added that the female population among the gulls was much bigger than that of the males, among whom there was no evidence of homosexuality.

Mr. Vance is on a four-day tour of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela.

Four-Day Tour

[Mr. Vance arrived in Brazil today after reporting "good progress in nuclear matters" in Argentina, AP said. "In the field of human rights, we had a far-reaching exchange of views. We were pleased to see that Argentina agreed to endorse the Declaration of Human Rights," he said.]

Mr. Vance and Miss Derian spent several hours yesterday meeting with families of missing or imprisoned persons, including that of newspaper publisher Jacobo Timmerman, who has been imprisoned without charge here since April.

Mr. Vance also met with local rights organizations and leaders of the Argentine Jewish community concerning charges of official anti-Semitism here.

In February, the Carter administration cut off the sale of military weapons to the Argentine junta—which, according to documents accompanying the list presented yesterday, has imprisoned between 10,000 and 15,000 persons for uncharged political crimes.

Only half of those have been officially recognized as under detention by the junta, and the rest are listed as having disappeared, according to the documents.

The list was compiled by a coalition of rights groups including submissions from Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches.

A State Department spokesman (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

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## Sudan Adds Support

# High Jordan Aide Backs Trip; Syrian Assails Sadat at the UN

### Attack Opens Debate on Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22 (UPI).—Syria today attacked President Anwar Sadat's historic journey to Israel as a shame, a sacrifice and a surrender. The attack drew an angry rebuttal by Egypt's ambassador and, at one point, chuckles from the U.S. delegation.

Jordan Ambassador Hazem Nusseibeh conceded his deep confusion over the dramatic turn in the Middle East situation, but urged the UN "not to be swayed by momentary events until concrete and tangible justice is fulfilled."

Syrian Ambassador Mowaffak Allaf's hourlong barrage of sarcasm and rhetorical questions was the start of the General Assembly's annual debate on the Middle East. Mr. Allaf wasted no time in criticizing Mr. Sadat as the man "who shakes the hand of the war criminal Moshe Dayan, who kisses the cheek of the racist Golda Meir."

Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Essam Abdel Meguid could take no more and stalked from the hall. "I don't think it is necessary for me to listen to these insults," he said.

Mr. Allaf's sweeping attack at one point touched on former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—"the Zionist Dr. Kissinger." The remark drew soft laughter from two U.S. delegates, James Leonard and Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y.

Mr. Sadat's initiative, the Syrian said, amounted to "the first surrender before the Zionist racist force that continues to grip the body of the United Nations."

The visit was a shame that will continue to inflict serious damage to the Arab cause of destiny.

What made it worse, he said, was that Mr. Sadat chose one of Islam's most important holidays, the Feast of the Sacrifice, for the trip, and "that this visit would occur in the holy city of Jerusalem... the humiliation becomes even greater."

The Feast of the Sacrifice on Sunday marked the beginning of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and commemorates Abraham's readiness to follow God's order to offer his son Isaac as a sacrifice.

Mr. Allaf said Mr. Sadat had sacrificed much, including "de facto recognition of Israeli acquisition of the city of Jerusalem" and a shattering of Arab solidarity, and had got nothing in return.

"It is an insult to Arabs and to the martyrs who have given up their lives in the face of the Zionist entity," he said. "The visit occurred 'at a time when the blood of hundreds of Arab women and elderly had not dried' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Egypt to Repair Al-Aqsa Mosque

TEL AVIV, Nov. 22 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat will send Egyptian craftsmen and money to repair the al-Aqsa mosque in the Arab section of Jerusalem, a city hall spokesman said yesterday.

The Moslem shrine, where Mr. Sadat prayed Sunday, was damaged in a fire set by a deranged Australian in 1969.

Reconstruction of the pulpit and prayer niche is highly technical and Egyptian craftsmen are needed for the repairs, the spokesman said.

At the same time, the Cairo radio said Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali planned to meet with African and Arab ambassadors tomorrow to report on Mr. Sadat's trip.

Official sources said the meetings were scheduled in an effort to deflect Arab criticism of Mr. Sadat's peace move and rally as many Arabs as possible to the Egyptian line.

Mr. Awad said the local office of the PLO's news agency had ceased to function after Egyptian authorities confiscated its communications and printing equipment.

He did not say when the action occurred, although it appeared to have been sometime in the last two days. Mr. Awad himself was summoned to the Interior Ministry for questioning, he said.

Last Friday, Egyptian authorities said the Voice of Palestine, a radio station run by the PLO



Mowaffak Allaf speaking at the UN yesterday.

## PLO Alleges Crackdown

### Cairo Acts to Muster Backing for Sadat Trip

CAIRO, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Egypt has begun a crackdown on Palestinian protesters opposing President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel, Palestinian sources said today.

At the same time, Egypt has begun a campaign to rally Arab and African support for the peace initiative, official sources reported.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sadat said today that his trip to Israel had resulted in "respect for our will, for the will of the Arabs" and that "there is no longer any room for complexes."

The el-Fatah guerrilla organization's Cairo office said that Egyptian authorities had arrested about 20 Palestinian students for staging a sit-in strike to protest Mr. Sadat's trip.

An organization spokesman, Ribhi Awad, said that "between 20 and 25 students were arrested and are being questioned" as a result of a sit-in last weekend after a rally organized by the Palestinian students' union in the Cairo suburb of Helwan.

He said the students would probably be deported, although he said he had not been officially notified of such Helwanis.

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## Visit Is Held 'Fresh Hope' For Geneva

BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (UPI).—A Jordanian government official said today that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace venture with Israel had unlocked the road to progress on a Middle East peace settlement. Sudan's chief of state also backed the trip.

The statement by Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Jordan appeared to leave only Syria of the three main Arab "confrontation" states bordering Israel, opposing Mr. Sadat's seeking in Jerusalem of a verbal non-aggression pact with the Israelis.

Emphasizing that no official government reaction had yet been announced, the Jordanian minister said Mr. Sadat's visit to Israel "has broken the ice and removed the psychological barriers."

He said the weekend visit had "brought fresh hope for a resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East within a new framework."

Sudan President Gaafar Numeiri, in Cairo for a brief visit, praised Mr. Sadat's trip, saying "We believe that the battle for peace is not less important than the military battle. So whenever a successful step is taken, we feel the pride of victory."

He added that "we in all Arab countries should be proud of this victory. I am."

Before returning to Khartoum, Gen. Numeiri said, "I believe that these who oppose this step understand nothing of what is going on in the Arab region. What they will understand, we hope they will rejoice soon for what they are rejecting now."

Badran Goes to Damascus

Jordan, Syria and Egypt bore the brunt of the fighting in the war with Israel. In an obvious attempt to heal the rift in the alliance, Jordanian Premier Mudar Badran flew to Damascus.

A government official said in Damascus (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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## Also Opens Way to Divorce

## New Spain Constitution Draft Would Limit Powers of King

MADRID, Nov. 22 (UPI).—The first draft of Spain's new constitution, to be published early next month, strictly limits the powers of the King, reduces the voting age to 18 and opens the way to a legalized divorce, the national news agency Cifra said today.

The draft has been written by a nine-member parliamentary committee in which all major political parties, ranging from the rightist Popular Alliance to the Communists, are represented.

Following a second reading, the documents will be submitted to the Cortes (parliament), which will debate and possibly amend it before submitting it to a referendum.

Cifra said the draft defines Spain as "a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy in which sovereignty rests with the people." The King will be given largely representative functions and his actions will be subject to parliamentary control, it said.

Opens Way to Divorce

Cifra also said the draft will leave the way open to divorce, now prohibited by law, by allowing civil marriage and its dissolution regulated by a special law.

The draft defines Spain's economic system as a free market economy which, however, will be open to sweeping government intervention, Cifra said.

Cifra described other main points of the draft as follows:

- Voting age will be reduced from 21 to 18.
- The chief of government will no longer be appointed by the King, but elected by the Congress of Deputies, the lower chamber.
- The premier can be forced to resign by way of a motion of no confidence approved by parliament.
- The party or parties proposing the motion must, however, submit the name of a new premier so the nation is not left without a government.
- The Council of the Realm, a powerful advisory body to the King that is a holdover from the Franco era, will disappear.
- The King will also lose his prerogative to name 40 senators.
- The lower chamber, to be enlarged from 350 to 600 members, will have precedence over the Senate. The upper chamber's main competence will be in the field of relations between the state and its autonomous regions.
- There will be full guarantees for the exercise of human rights. For instance, the only limit on indoor meetings of any kind will be that none of the participants carries arms. Every type of censorship will be abolished.

Spain and Portugal agreed to grant each other's exports most-favored-nation treatment and pledged to coordinate efforts in the economic development of their poverty-stricken frontier regions.

The treaty also set up a Spanish-Portuguese Council to supervise the application of the treaty.

Stability Zone Vowed

A preamble to the new treaty stated that "the strengthening of cooperation between the two peninsular nations will serve the cause of European unity and contribute to international peace and security by establishing a zone of stability and progress where the Atlantic meets the Mediterranean."

The new treaty will revive joint military maneuvers between the Portuguese and Spanish armed forces—suspended since the April, 1974, coup that ended 50 years of rightist dictatorship in Portugal.

It committed both countries to coordinate their development in the fields of industry, trade, mineral exploitation, agriculture, fishing, transport and tourism.

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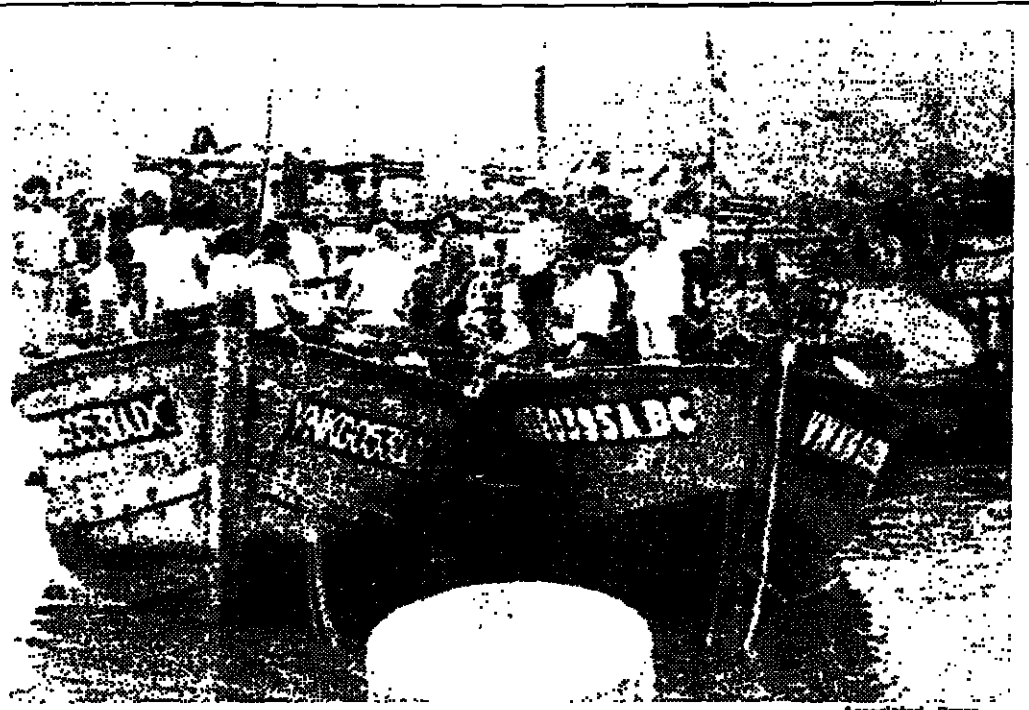
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Vietnamese refugees aboard the fishing boats which took them to Darwin.

## Australians Protest Vietnam Refugees

DARWIN, Australia, Nov. 22 (AP).—Dockworkers in northern Australia's chief port are striking for an hour each shift to protest the large numbers of Vietnamese refugees landing in Darwin.

The longshoremen said that many of the refugees are not hardworking but wealthy businessmen arriving with "bars of gold and servants."

Members of the Waterside Workers Federation in Darwin sent a telegram to Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser asking the government to tighten its refugee policy.

Yesterday, 218 Vietnamese, most of them young men, arrived in six boats, the largest contingent to come to Australia since the end of the Vietnam war. So far this year, 23 refugee boats have landed here, including 13 in the last two months.

The secretary of the local union branch said: "We have serious doubts about the Vietnamese claims to being refugees. The war ended 2 1/2 years ago and now they are arriving with bars of gold and servants."

The real Vietnamese people are content in their homeland now that the fighting has stopped. These people coming out are the wealthy who have paid well to escape because they cannot tolerate their business being taken over by the Vietnamese government."

Dr. Lang saw Mr. Biko daily from Sept. 7-10.

Mr. Kenridge: You examined him?

Dr. Lang: Yes.

Mr. Kenridge: And his head?

Dr. Lang: Very carefully.

Mr. Kenridge: It seems inconceivable that as an examining doctor you didn't see that injury.

Dr. Lang: I didn't. I didn't see that particular injury or any swelling. I have no cause to hide that fact, either.

Later Mr. Kenridge argued that the injury had not been seen because Dr. Lang and other doctors had not examined Mr. Biko properly. Dr. Lang denied this.

Asked whether Mr. Biko looked like a man who had been beaten by security police, Dr. Lang replied: "If he had been smashed up I would have expected more extensive injuries."

Under continued questioning security police have made conflicting statements, but all have denied assaulting Mr. Biko.

Dr. Lang conceded writing the certificate despite his finding that Mr. Biko had a swollen lip with a small cut, superficial chest bruises, swollen hands, feet and ankles, slurred speech and staggered walking.

He died five days later from head injuries.

"Inexplicable"

Asked by Sydney Kenridge, representing the Biko family, to explain why he did not report the injuries, Dr. Lang said, "I cannot explain it. It is inexplicable."

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## Doctor Testifies in Johannesburg

'We Missed Something' in Examining Biko

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—A new black action group has been formed to lead the township of Soweto after the arrest of its leaders in last month's government clampdown.

The group's chairman, the Rev. Lesiba Malotse, told a news conference last night that the Soweto Action Committee backed the blueprint for the future of Soweto put forward by the Committee of 10, all of whom were arrested.

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## In 'Terrorist Compound' Another Pistol Found in Stammheim Prison

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Another pistol and a cache of ammunition have been found in the "terrorist compound" of Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison, authorities disclosed today.

The discovery was made near the cells where two convicted terrorists—Andreas Baader and Jan-Carl Raspe—were mortally wounded by shots from two guns on Oct. 18.

In an adjoining cell, another convict, Gudrun Ensslin, was found hanged.

Prison authorities said that Baader, Raspe and Mrs. Ensslin had died in a suicide pact. An international panel of medical examiners also determined that the three had taken their own lives. It has not been explained how the weapons that killed the two men entered the prison.

Inmate Transferred

Officials said that the third handgun to come to light in the compound where convicted and suspected terrorists had been held, as well as 25 rounds of ammunition, were found in a cell formerly occupied by Helmut Pohl, an inmate who some time ago was transferred to a prison in Hamburg.

Investigators who stripped the cells earlier also found explosives, a transistor radio, batteries and a modified thermostat that was apparently used in a secret communications system among the inmates.

The modern, eight-story prison holds from 700 to 800 prisoners. The seventh-floor compound in one of its two wings was remodeled in May when some cells were enlarged, and common rooms were created where the terrorists were allowed to meet, but not with other inmates, during certain hours.

The justice minister of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Guntram Palm, said he had ordered all the dividing walls in the compound torn down, and that he would not exclude further finds.

Officials said that the third suggested that weapons were smuggled into the prison by lawyers during visits. However, no proof has been produced to support this allegation.

Other Suicides

In May of last year, Ulrike Meinhof, a leader of the terrorist movement, was found hanged in her cell in Stammheim. The verdict was suicide.

On Nov. 13 a convicted terrorist, Ingrid Schubert, who until recently had been held in the prison, died of hanging in her cell.

Stuttgart officials have said that the danger of Mr. Croi attempting suicide could not be ruled out. The lawyer said Paris before being handed to West Germany as a prisoner of war.

Today, Frankfurt's Algemeine Zeitung carried a letter Mr. Croissant protesting a being described as a "former yer." He contended that he appealed a decision to him, and that pending the appeal he was a lawyer.

Mr. Croissant, 46, is at Stammheim with his wife and a 12-year-old son. He is a criminal lawyer and a member of the Red Army Faction, a militant group of leftists.

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## Illegal Acts Alleged

## Daily Revelations Confront Trudeau on Police

By Dusko Doder

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Buggings, break-ins, mail tampering, an enemies list and other illegal activities of Canada's security forces are coming to light here daily in a flood of revelations confronting Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The disclosures also include illicit use of medical and income-tax records, arson and a variety of "dirty tricks," all contributing to the spectacle of a Canadian version of Watergate.

Like the Nixon administration, the Trudeau government seems to have given tacit approval to actions outside the law in the name of national security. And like Mr. Nixon, Mr. Trudeau has decided to stonewall. Each new disclosure of police wrongdoing is followed by a brief and grudging acknowledgment that irregularities did in fact take place and that the matter will be investigated by a commission appointed by Mr. Trudeau.

Neither Mr. Trudeau nor any of his ministers admit any prior knowledge of police wrongdoing. Nor do they accept responsibility for such actions. Meanwhile, the

security service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is reliably reported to have been burning its files during the last three weeks.

The parallel with the Nixon White House is all the more striking as Mr. Trudeau's defense oscillates between the "third-rate burglary" theme and a refusal to disclose relevant documents on grounds of national security.

But the similarity ends there. The manner in which the Canadian scandal is unraveling points to a fundamental difference between the U.S. constitutional system of separation of powers and the Canadian parliamentary system, which is based on the British model.

Under Canada's system, Mr. Trudeau controls both the executive and legislative branches of government. The opposition in the Canadian House of Commons is impotent, since the tradition of party discipline gives the government an automatic majority in all matters.

Moreover, Section 41 (2) of the Federal Court Act gives Cabinet members blanket authority to (refuse) without any examination by courts, to make available any documents that they regard as potentially "injurious" to national security or to federal provincial relations.

Mr. Trudeau has appointed a three-member commission to investigate the scandal. The members are to be sympathetic to his Liberal party and have yet to begin their work.

"Let me put it this way," said Joe Clark, the opposition leader in the House. "If your system had our rules, [U.S. Sen.] Sam Ervin would have had to ask Richard Nixon's permission to begin an inquiry."

French vs. English Split

But there is another equally important factor that, in the judgment of foreign diplomats and leading political pundits, would help Mr. Trudeau weather the scandal without severe political damage. Canada is today a deeply divided nation, with the English-speaking majority excessively fearful of the independence movement in predominantly French-speaking Quebec Province.

Mr. Trudeau, partly because of his French background and partly because of his tough stand against Quebec separatists, has projected an image of being the only man capable of keeping Canada united.

Also, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which has undoubtedly committed questionable acts, is widely admired in Canada.

For those reasons, the average English-speaking Canadian tends to side with Mr. Trudeau and the Mounties despite the editorial outcries in many Canadian newspapers and the accusations by Mr. Trudeau's political opposition.

This prevailing attitude has deepened French-Canadian suspicions, especially among Parti

Quebecois supporters, who believe that the revelations represent only a small part of a large police operation directed against advocates of a sovereign Quebec.

Jean Rivard, a journalist for Tele-media, a French-language network in Quebec, who broke some of the most important stories about the Mounties' activities, believes that the disclosures so far have severely damaged the federal government's credibility in the province.

The disclosures confirmed by the government included the following:

● Police agents were involved in the theft of dynamite that was to be subsequently planted on a French separatist group in an effort to embarrass it.

● Police set fire to a barn in Quebec's Eastern Townships where a meeting of suspected Quebec terrorists and U.S. Black Panther representatives was to have taken place.

● Agents of the Mounted Police Security Service gained access to confidential medical files and leaked information from them in an effort to disrupt radical groups in the early 1970s.

● The security service opened mail between 1964 and last year without obtaining court orders.

Nine months ago, when opposition leaders called for legislation similar to the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Trudeau asserted that such legislation was not necessary because Canadians would not be subjected to Watergate-type abuses.

In the United States, he said, "They may have more abuses there and that's why, perhaps, they have to take corrective measures. I do not think people suspect the RCMP of conducting themselves as the FBI does."

Mr. Trudeau, in a statement on May 5 of last year indicated that he had been aware of the Mounties' activities.

"When police or the solicitor-



Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau

general (the minister in charge of police and security) informed me that they were going to carry out investigation of some well-known member of the Canadian public, whether Liberal, Tory or somebody other, I always told them, 'Look, do your duty. I do not want to interfere in any way,' Mr. Trudeau said at the time.

Apart from bureaucratic wranglings, the current disclosures are having a major impact in Quebec.

Although much of the Mounties' domestic intelligence-gathering activities date from the early years of the cold war, the effort appears to have escalated since the 1970 crisis in Quebec.

A wave of terrorist bombings and kidnappings at that time disclosed that the Mounties were badly informed about domestic terrorism and the Trudeau government ordered the force to step

up its domestic intelligence role. English-speaking Canadians pointed out that illicit police activities took place throughout the country, but evidence suggests that the principal focus was Quebec.

The disclosures are therefore furnishing the Parti Québécois provincial government with new arguments in its campaign for a sovereign Quebec.

The separatist government has set up its own commission of inquiry in an effort to gather ammunition for the forthcoming referendum now set for 1979, on whether Quebec should separate from the rest of Canada.

A Parti Québécois leader, Gérard Godin, has asserted that the Trudeau government has already been dealt a crippling blow. The disclosures show, he said, "that the Trudeau government considered its political opponents to be enemies of the state."

## Students Are Beaten

## Iran Secret Police Accused in Thug Attack

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Nov. 22 (UPI).—A mob of thugs brandishing rough wooden clubs, brass knuckles and chains and shouting "Javid Shah" (long live the Shah) yesterday attacked a group of dissidents gathered for a lecture at Aryamehr University in western Tehran.

Dissidents said that the gang of about 100 men, who wore civilian clothes and arrived in two buses, were members of the Iranian secret police, Savak. This could not be confirmed. Both Savak and the Iranian Information Ministry declined comment on the incident.

The obviously orchestrated attack was the latest in a week of violent incidents in which dissidents, mostly students, have been beaten at or near universities in Tehran. On Saturday, more than 350 policemen wearing U.S.-made

helmets, and armed with long wooden clubs invaded Tehran University and battered students indiscriminately, witnesses said. About 60 to 70 persons, including at least four professors, were injured and more than 100 students were arrested in the attack hours after Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi returned to Tehran via Paris from his visit to Washington.

A Dozen Injured

In yesterday's attack, at least a dozen dissidents were injured and a few were arrested in front of the Aryamehr University gates. More than 200 dissidents have been rounded up in the last week, students said.

The incident occurred after about 400 persons had gathered to hear an evening lecture on "freedom" by leftist writer Mahmoud Baharain. But the gates were locked and a notice said that the lecture had been canceled for the second consecutive day. The dissidents milled around quietly in front of the university for about an hour and were calmly dispersed when the thugs came running down their buses and chased them down Eisenhower Avenue. Some of the dissidents were cornered in alleys

and beaten while others were kicked, clubbed and punched on the sidewalk.

Members of the mob holding chains and clubs prevented three Western journalists, including this reporter, from following the dissidents down the avenue. A gang member forced two of the reporters into a taxi and ordered the driver to take them to nearby Shahr-e Behesht, built by the Shah to commemorate 2,500 years of Persian monarchy.

After the charge, the thugs, most of whom were carrying identical rough-hewn clubs about two feet long, broke up into smaller groups and patrolled the street, chanting pro-Shah slogans.

Riot Police

Two truckloads of police arrived later and arrested a few of the dissidents, but no members of the mob.

Observers said the attack apparently signaled a shift in tactics by the government. They said they expected the government to claim that the incident was a clash between unruly extremists and patriotic pro-Shah citizens.

Not all of the dissidents were students. Asked why he had come to the lecture, a middle-aged company employee complained about repressive government policies and said, "There is no law in Iran." He said that he felt he could no longer remain silent.

"The knife is on the bone," he said.

Saturday's clash was the most violent so far in a crackdown on dissidents that began while the Shah was in Washington to confer with President Carter. Both sides have expressed satisfaction with these meetings.

During which Mr. Carter apparently soft-pedaled his human-rights policy regarding Iran in deference to strategic and oil considerations.

Although it could not be confirmed, the sources said they thought the crackdown was ordered by the Shah upon his return. "He came back and gave the order. The party's over," a professor said.

The series of incidents started on Nov. 15, when 4,000 students occupied a gymnasium at Aryamehr University after about 50 of their fellows were arrested in a clash outside the college gates.

This was followed the next day by a protest march that was ambushed by club-swinging police. There were more arrests and scores of dissidents were injured.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS  
THE AMERICAN PRO-CATHEDRAL

## ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE

November 24, 1977, at 11 a.m.

DEAN ROBERT G. OLIVER, preaching  
The proclamation of the President of the United States will be read by the Honorable ARTHUR A. HASTMAN, Ambassador of the United States of America in France.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, 65 QUAI D'ORSAY 7e  
Offering to the American Aid Society. Metro: Alma-Marcus, Invalides.  
Bus 62, 67, 86, 87.

## Firemen Strike Continues

## Fire Kills U.K. Woman; 4,000 Men Added

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI).—A woman died today in a fire in her west London apartment before Royal Air Force fire fighters, filling in for striking professional firemen, could arrive.

The police, who tried to break into the basement apartment before the fire crew arrived, were forced back by flames and smoke.

A Home Office spokesman said 20 persons have died in fires in England and Wales since the strike started Nov. 14, but he said that none of the deaths resulted from the absence of regular firemen.

The woman was the third person to die in a London fire in 24 hours. Two young children died yesterday in a fire in east London.

With no sign of a government concession to the fire fighters' demand for a 30-per-cent pay raise the Defense Ministry said today that it is forming special teams of troops to deal with fires in high-risk areas.

They will be formed by 1,000 of the additional 4,000 soldiers assigned to fire-fighting duty this week. The first teams will be deployed in industrial areas of northeast England.

Mirror Suspends  
London Edition

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The Daily Mirror yesterday gave notice of its suspension of all news coverage in London editions and ceased publication in London indefinitely.

The move followed the breakdown of long-running pay negotiations with the journalists, who are demanding increases of £3,000 (£4,500) a year. Management has offered half that.

The Mirror's northern editions, printed in Manchester, were unaffected.

End of 'Baby Boom' Predicted  
To Cut U.S. Joblessness in '80s

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—A peaking of the postwar "baby boom" should produce major changes in the U.S. labor force in the next decade, including a natural decline in the unemployment rate to perhaps 3 per cent, a congressional economist said here yesterday.

Speaking on the "U.S. Economy in the 1980s," William Cox, a staff economist with the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, told a group of university students that annual increases in the nation's labor force should "drop off to less than 1 per cent in the late 1980s."

Throughout the 1970s, Mr. Cox said, increases in the labor force have been averaging about 2.2 per cent annually.

The anticipated decline in the number of persons entering the labor market is a direct result of the "long decline in the U.S. birth rate since the peak of the postwar baby boom in 1957," he added.

In the late 1980s, he said, "increasingly scarce labor will result in a natural decline in the unemployment rate."

While noting that it was extremely difficult to make specific projections, Mr. Cox said that "unless the U.S. economy hits some rocks, a 3 per cent unemployment rate is feasible" under the conditions predicted for the late 1980s.

"Government will probably try and take all the credit," he said, "but the real reason will be these changing demographics."

(c) Los Angeles Times.

Pirates Attack Danish Ship  
Outside Lagos, Kill Captain

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Pirates boarded the Danish ship Lindinger Ivory anchored outside Lagos harbor early yesterday, killed the captain and wounded all 14 crew members, the ship's owner said today.

The Lindinger line said that Capt. Sonnik Frederiksen, 44, was shot and thrown overboard and the first mate and the chief engineer were seriously wounded, one of them blinded.

The Danish ambassador in Lagos, Henning Halk, told the Danish radio today that the freighter

was now in the harbor and under police protection. The Lindinger line said it was sending a new crew to Lagos.

A Danish merchant marine organization called the International Transportation Organization requesting a boycott of Nigeria until the government guarantees the safety of crews.

The ship was carrying empty bottles and chemicals. About 20 pirates, on board for two hours, destroyed the ship's radio equipment and stole typewriters and personal belongings, a Lindinger line spokesman said.

Torben Woldike, chairman of the Danish Shipowners Association, said, "We have asked the Danish Foreign Ministry to contact the government in Lagos in order for them to take necessary action to insure the security of ships and sailors."

Anti-Censor Bid  
By Polish Group

WARSAW, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Poland's leading dissident group called today for a campaign against official censorship, saying that the study of a dossier on secrets of the censor's office showed it to be harmful to the public.

The Public Self-Defense Committee was sent 700 pages of what were said to be guidance and other documents issued by the censor's office by a Pole who defected to Sweden in March. He had worked as a censor in Krakow.

The documents, widely published in Western newspapers, were said by the committee today to "unmask" censorship's anti-state activity inspired by the party and state authorities."

## Air France Strike Set

PARIS, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Pilots and flight mechanics of Air France today announced a two-day strike, on Sunday and Monday.

Police in Liverpool are getting the third school in the area since the strike. Intruders, believed to be drunks, broke into a school today through a storeroom door and set books and ablaze.

Soldiers and police cut the fire to one room.



Luigi Cardinal Traglia

Cardinal Traglia  
82, Dies; Served  
Under 4 Popes

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 22.—Luigi Cardinal Traglia, 82, served in the Roman Catholic Church's administration four popes, died today at a yearling illness.

Cardinal Traglia had, since January, 1974, as the College of Cardinals obliquely honored him, been the longest-lived of the 132, of whom are under the age of 80 and eligible to vote for the next pope.

Cardinal Traglia, from the diocese of Albano Laziale near Rome, became a priest in 1917, a titular bishop in 1936. He served under Pius XI, Pius XII, John XXIII and Paul VI. He held 10 papal vicars of Rome's diocese of Rome 7 years, first as vice-governor, then as papal vicar. Pope named him a cardinal in 1965.

## Salvatore Rebecchini

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP).—Salvatore Rebecchini, 86, died yesterday, the first pope of the fall of Fascism, of a bronchial illness at his home last night.

A Christian Democrat, Rebecchini resigned a few years after being elected pope after failing to form a cabinet. Later he was re-elected and held the post from 1958 to 1966.

## Paul Schoeffler

AMSTERDAM, England, Nov. 22 (AP).—Paul Schoeffler, 80, German-born opera baritone appeared throughout Europe at the Metropolitan in New York died yesterday at his home after a long illness.

Adeline Trapp Muhlend-NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP).—Adeline Trapp Muhlend, who helped U.S. women win rights to wear modest one-piece bathing suits, died yesterday.

Muhlend was one of the first women to swim in one-piece bathing suits. She was honored by the city Board of Education for wearing a one-piece bathing suit in a race, rather than a bathing outfit that covered her entire body.

Malta Threaten  
Deal With Arab

VALLERIA, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff threatened yesterday to sign a pact with Libya and possibly military union with Arab countries if Malta's present financial and economic talks with Italy and France fail.

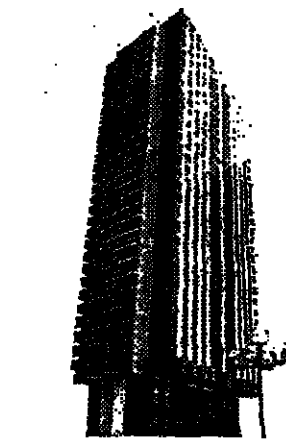
Mr. Mintoff, addressing members of Parliament, said: "It is fully conscious of the consequences were Malta to opt for military assistance with Arab countries in case of failure in the talks with Europe."

Britain, which has maintained a military base on the island since 1942, will leave in 1979 and Mr. Mintoff will no longer receive the \$14 million (\$25 million) a year rental paid for facilities Britain and other NATO nations.

U.S., Italy Sign Accord  
On Social Benefits

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI).—U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare, Joseph Califano, conferred with President Giovanni Leone and President Giulio Andreotti today and signed a U.S.-Italy social security agreement.

The agreement guarantees the citizens of one country living in the other will get full credit for their home country's respective social benefits programs.

TOMORROW...  
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# Hemingway's Vital Stream Flowed by a Dramatic Calm

Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
Nov. 23 (DHT).—"Islands in the Stream" (at the North and the Chumy Booles in an adaptation of Hemingway's last novel, "The Sun Also Rises," is a self-portrait of Hemingway, written 20 years ago in a volume titled "The Sun Also Rises." Hemingway, by hand, satirized Sherwood Anderson's novel, "Dark Valley." An interviewer then asked if he were going to Hemingway. "No," he replied. "Why should I? Pretty fellow will caricature Hemingway's taut style, once a novel, has been to the point of parody. Hemingway, and it has been designed by Edmund Wilson. Yet Anderson's novel was that the Hemingway, like the image of any prominent figure, became a caricature. Hemingway, shortighted, faded him as the red-blooded of his fiction, with snapshots of him on safaris and at nightclubs as evidence. There is a single page in Hemingway's biography that is ink splattered about him.

**Local Character**  
Hemingway's "Islands in the Stream" is just a movie. George C. Scott, played beard, is an American sculptor, once a member of the expatriate Parisian in the 1920s, who—in living in self-imposed isolation in the Bahamas, drinking,



George C. Scott in "Islands in the Stream," which was based on Hemingway novel.

was in retreat, but it contained memorable performances by Helen Hayes as the Red Cross nurse and by Adolphe Menjou as the gallant colonel. If it veered to the sentimental, so in some degree did the original.

"For When the Bell Tolls" was given the Hollywood treatment, resembling a Western set in Spain. "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" was hopelessly miscast and Henry King's "The Sun Also Rises," though slavishly faithful, revealed that brilliant dialogue on paper differs from spoken dialogue, while "The Old Man and the Sea" was so feeble in screen transcription that a reading of the text had to accompany its action. Hemingway's only writing for the films was the commentary for the Spanish Civil War documentary, "The Spanish Earth," little more than a newsreel collection.

Two Soviet films can be recommended. The first is Igor

## U.S. Bishops Revise Guide To Catechism

By Marjorie Hyer  
WASHINGTON (WP).—The National Conference of Catholic Bishops has adopted a guidebook for teaching the faith that includes warnings against such "social sins" as racism, sexism and economic oppression and acknowledges that salvation is possible outside the Roman Catholic Church.

The 254-page guidebook, called the National Catechetical Directory, was adopted Thursday at the closing session of the bishops' four-day conference here. The only comparable effort by U.S. bishops was the 1984 Baltimore Catechism, which has been largely abandoned.

In addition to setting forth the basic tenets of the Christian faith as Catholics understand it today, the new directory draws on the social sciences to examine the nature of the contemporary world.

Its most obvious difference from the Baltimore Catechism is the contemporary idea that education in the faith is a lifelong process of spiritual growth which cannot be encapsulated into maxims learned by rote at age 7 or 8. A chapter devoted to religious education for "social ministry" stresses the obligation of all Catholics to attack "social sin."

A section on relations with other faiths encourages Catholics to foster ecumenism by presenting "information about other Christians honestly and accurately, avoiding words, judgments and actions which misrepresent their beliefs and practices," while at the same time being open and candid in explaining Catholic doctrine.

Catholics are admonished to "be especially sensitive to relationships with Jewish people," with whom Catholics "share a common heritage," the directory says.

Fortunately, it's easier to remember the two genuine Russian vodkas than dozens of pseudo-Russian vodkas.



Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

## FASHION Some Disclaimers From an Artist

By Hebe Dorsey

Nov. 23 (DHT).—Jacques Lartigue, 83, does not think of himself as a photographer, let alone a fashion photographer. His interest is painting, and photography, he said, is a hobby by which he gained him world recognition at his first one-man show at the New York Museum of Modern Art in 1923.

His exhibitions all over the world, including a couple of retrospectives in Hamburg and Tokyo, Lartigue has produced a book. Right now, the book of Time-Life is putting a limited-edition volume of 10 pictures. It will be out in February.

Recently, the French general became aware of him only a year ago when President Giscard d'Estaing asked to do his official portrait. Lartigue did that and many others and his wife are now of the President, who asked them to lunch at the Elysee Palace to show him some of his paintings was



Jacques Lartigue... just a hobby.

ugh he has several pictures of the President, he won't show them. And if you ask, "you go about photographing the President?" he answers: "I am as you would a jar of paint."

same goes for fashion. "I am a fashion artist," he said. "I have a vision. I like to catch as I would a dog or a cat by."

ion photographers, no matter how hard they try, or maybe they try too hard, often with beautiful but contrived pictures. Mr. Lar-

tigue's always look like happy, effortless, candid snapshots.

Vogue's editor, Francine Crescent, who hired Mr. Lartigue five years ago, said, "He has a fantastic technique combined with the pure vision of a child. He works with fascinating speed and precision."

"I always work the same way," Mr. Lartigue said. "I never force myself. I only do things out of love. Or not at all."

Mr. Lartigue, too, dismisses the idea of fashion pictures. "They're pictures, period."

He has been intrigued by fashionable women since he was a little boy. "When I was 10 years old, I used to sit on a little chair in the Bois de Boulogne. Those were the days when elegant Paris women all took a midday stroll at the Bois. So, I'd sit there and when I saw a beautiful one, I'd quickly snap her," he said with a happy half-laugh.

"Pictures are like paintings," he said. "Either you get it right away or you don't."

What interests him in fashion, he said, are three things: beautiful women (one of his books is devoted to women); the designer's ideas ("good or bad, I don't care"); and the pictures' documentary value.

He also finds fashion amusing "because it changes all the time." His most recent series, to appear in the Vogue Christmas issue, was made in New York with American designers and their clothes. He took all the pictures in Central Park, where he spent a weekend choosing his angles. One of his most remarkable pictures is a pencil-slim model, molded in a slinky, silvery sheath that he shot in a striking parallel with a tall, hard, glass-and-steel skyscraper.

With his usual optimism, Mr. Lartigue thinks that "fashion is fine. I know it's at low ebb now, but it's bound to change because it is so low that it has nowhere to go but up."

## Getty Museum Bought Statue

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, Calif., has bought a bronze sculpture of a Greek athlete dating from the 4th century B.C. at a price thought to be the highest ever paid for a work of sculpture—between \$3.5 million and \$5 million.

The piece, possibly by Lykippes, the most renowned Greek sculptor of his time, was sold to the museum by Artemis, an international consortium of art dealers, which had owned it since 1971.

Neither the buyer nor the seller would confirm where or when the sculpture was found, but it was reportedly discovered in the southern Mediterranean area during the early 1960s. For the last six years it had been held in Munich by a German, Heinz Horner, who belongs to the consortium, while extensive studies were done to document and authenticate it.

A British newspaper, the Sunday Times, reported (DHT, Nov. 21) that the buyer paid more than \$5 million.

The second Soviet contribution on hand this week is "Podrinski" (Orphans). It is at the Danton, the Biarritz and the Vendôme in its original vision. A middle-aged author recalls his wretched childhood during the war years. His parents have been killed in the Nazi invasion and his other relatives cannot be found. His loneliness, his search for shelter and comrades and his fortitude in the face of adversity are drawn with poignancy and force, and the setting, as in "Tchakovsky" is throughout of very superior grade.

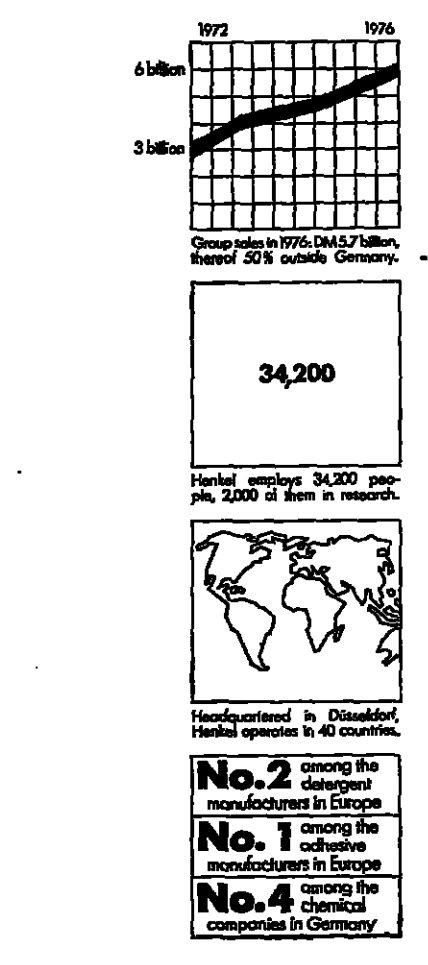
....

"Andrey Rose" (at the Mercury and the Bon'Mich in English) is a strained effort to cash in on the success of "The Exorcist." "The Omen" and "Carrie." Again we are confronted with that intolerable bore, the possessed child. What a racket she makes and what horrible shrieks she emits! It seems she is the reincarnation of a little girl who was buried to death in an automobile accident and nightly she must suffer the torments of her former self. The father of the dead girl, an Englishman who looks and behaves like a lunatic at large after his studies of Hindu philosophy in India, makes his way into the nursery of the disturbed reincarnation despite her parents' understandable reluctance.

Robert Wise, in directing, has been at a loss to spring many surprises and, though Roman Polanski in "Rosemary's Baby" succeeded in making the prosaic district of Central Park West menacing, Wise has failed to do so. The afflicted apartment is in the Beaux Arts building in the same area, and all that happens seems to be no more terrifying than an arty charade on the premises.



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## The Concorde: Real Test

Looking remarkably like a pair of huge exotic waterbirds, two Concorde dived into Kennedy Airport Tuesday morning—one from Paris, one from London. There was very little resistance from the residents who live near the flight path—their last attempt to block the highways to Kennedy on Sunday had been little more than a nuisance and they were planning to return to the courts. But there was a considerable amount of local excitement over the beginning of supersonic commercial service, to and from New York.

Supersonic planes are not that much of an innovation. Military planes have been flying faster than sound for years; even the Concorde had made an exploratory (or congratulatory) flight to Kennedy and has been giving regular service to Washington for months. So the mere fact that a plane can cross the Atlantic in about half the time of a regular jet is less interesting, than speculation about its future.

There is an enormous appeal in being able to cross the Atlantic in about the time necessary to enjoy a good dinner in Paris, in arriving in the United States—by sun time—before one has left Europe. In terms of speed, it is a greater advance than the jet brought to air travel. And today the jet has virtually wiped out its propeller predecessor, except for very short flights.

Does this mean that the SST will do the same to the jet? So sweeping a result is improbable; the more important question is

how deeply the supersonic plane will establish itself in the economic system of the air. Can the amount of travel—after the initial excitement has died away—justify the costs of construction, maintenance and fuel? It is possible—there used to be questions, when the jets were first seeking entry into the commercial field, whether delays on the runways might not use up too much fuel, and whether the jets would have to be towed to takeoff points.

As a matter of fact, jet travel eliminated much of the refueling of the propeller days, when Shannon, Gander and Wake Island were far better known among transoceanic passengers than today. And the jets eliminated much of the internal noise and vibration that made long propeller flights hard on body and nerves, while at the same time their ability to fly so much higher than the propeller planes made them much freer of concern over local weather problems, such as "turbulence over the North Atlantic," which delayed or diverted many a Constellation.

Will similar advantages accrue to the Concorde? Or will its sole—and admittedly great—edge over the subsonic planes lie in its speed? And how will that edge affect the economics of the SST? The French and British have believed all along that the only real test could come from service to Kennedy. That has now begun—and the test is on.

## Beyond Jerusalem

Where to now in the Middle East? To begin with, off camera. We must not expect a daily extravaganza of emotions or a weekly recurrence of diplomatic breakthroughs. Peace does not break out, like war; it is a process of accommodation. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin understood as much when they agreed to disagree about the issues before them and to begin to negotiate directly. A world sympathetic to their war-weary peoples will give them time to absorb the gestures they have exchanged. A helpful diplomacy by the United States would let them define the pace and shape of the negotiating process without presuming that Americans have a better understanding of their national or individual security.

So the first question is not what Sadat obtained in return for his dramatic acceptance of Israel, but what he wanted. It is safe now to surmise that he wanted a negotiating process more promising than the procedurally cluttered road to a quick Geneva conference, a path that could be blocked even on secondary issues by any Arab nation or group and perhaps also by minor Israeli parties. Moreover, it is reasonable to conclude that Sadat wanted to demonstrate that he was strong enough to wage peace, that Egyptian lives would not again be sacrificed in war without a genuine effort to offer the Israelis the security they rightly seek in exchange for occupied territory. Sadat faithfully delivered the demands of all the Arab parties. But just as some Arabs quickly indicated that he did not speak for them, he served notice with his journey that they did not speak for him and could not veto negotiation itself.

The indications are that Sadat and Begin have agreed to meet again at an undetermined time and that their diplomats will seek to prepare a set of joint principles that they might then proclaim. To avoid the stigma of a separate peace or sellout of the interest of other Arabs, those principles are bound to be drawn so that they could serve as well for Israel's negotiations with its other neighbors. It would then be up to President Assad of Syria, and whoever can

credibly emerge to speak for the Palestinians to go forward on that basis—or to be left behind.

Sadat and Begin anticipated the participation, at some point, of President Carter, whose stated principles for negotiation have already defined the common ground on which they could next meet. Carter recognized long ago that the Israeli interest was not territory as such but security, and that the Arab nations must, over time, offer the security of genuine peace as well as military safety arrangements in exchange for territory.

A deal with Egypt on that basis has been described as relatively easier because Egypt's Sinai Peninsula presents less formidable security problems than either the West Bank or the Golan Heights. Granted that Golan is not Sinai. Neither is Assad the same as Sadat. Assad has always had less to lose in hostility to Israel and less to gain from its acceptance. But he also poses a lesser military threat to Israel. And as can be seen from his quiet collaboration with Israelis in pursuit of his aims in Lebanon, there is nothing frozen about Syria's diplomacy.

The West Bank and a definition of Palestinian interests there promise to be the most difficult issues. That is why they should be faced later rather than sooner in the negotiating process, after some confidence has developed on all sides. But there, too, the essential Israeli interest could be defined as security rather than territory and no assertions of Israeli sovereignty and no provocative acts of settlement should be allowed to undermine that principle.

The Sadat-Begin encounter was, in the end, a summons to moderation. It was diplomatic notice to extremists on both sides that most Egyptians and Israelis do not intend to go on bleeding for the irreconcilable elements in their conflict. The United States and other nations must respond to that summons with enthusiasm and with a determined effort to persuade others that there is no profit in its rejection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### U.S. Bases in Philippines

The way has been cleared for an amicable and realistic settlement of the issue of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. We attribute this to concessions by the United States on the question of Philippine sovereignty over the base areas and the size of the bases. The contraction of the bases poses no problem to the United States... because all the territory now held by the Americans is not used and giving up part of it will not affect military operations. Despite the

progress made, some long and detailed bargaining is likely before a final agreement is reached. One issue that is likely to take quite some time is the question of compensation for the use of the bases. Some hard bargaining is in store on this issue but a mutually acceptable solution is not impossible since both countries cannot do without each other in the balance-of-power configuration in Asia.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 23, 1902

LONDON—The Globe says: "After all, America is not the home of the very latest in journalism. Austria must now be accorded that honor." A Viennese bank director, assisted by two friends who are lawyers, has decided to publish a newspaper for nervous persons. Catastrophes like that at Martini, big bank failures and other events calculated to upset the nerves will be treated in a soothing way so as not to disturb sensitive people.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1927

CHICAGO—Police Sgt. Tom Lynch was critically wounded today in a running fight with an automobile load of gangsters, and a bomb blew off the front of a West Side site reputed to be the payoff place for Joseph Alamo's beer gang as gang warfare flared anew in this city. The bombing is interpreted as the warning of henchmen of "Scarface" Al Capone, reputed king of the underworld, that they will not tolerate any change in the gangland structure.



## Guns vs. Butter in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Enough evidence has seeped through the bamboo curtain to determine some of the main issues in the new power struggle in Peking. The evidence has to be found between the lines of the Chinese newspapers, many of which are allowed out of the country. One of the papers which reaches foreigners only when it is smuggled out, usually to Hong Kong, where eager intelligence services from more than one country are prepared to pay a handsome price for single copies, is the Liberation Army Daily.

Earlier in the year there was much talk in China about the need to strengthen the army. The new leadership which had overthrown the Gang of Four expressed itself emphatically in favor of this. It could not have defied the Gang without the army's support, and it was prepared to pay the price usually demanded by the military for services rendered to politicians—that is, more and better arms. But the Liberation Army Daily seemed to have some doubts about the politicians' promises.

Using phrases out of their own speeches, it insisted that the army should "not only" be strengthened, but that its modernization should be speeded up. Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had recently proclaimed a new policy of sharply accelerating the country's economic development—a task which, he said, brooks no delay. The question of speed, he explained, was "a political rather than a purely economic question." He was saying, in effect, that the only way to give the army what it wanted was to develop the economy first, and that the military could not therefore have all they wanted.

#### Question of Speed

But the Liberation Army Daily turned his formula round to bolster its own argument. "The question of speed is a very sharp political question," it said, but it concluded from this that, in view of the possibility of war, China should make "earlier and better" preparations for it, in order to be "more certain" of victory. "Lagging behind means passivity and being beaten by others."

It pointed out that both the Soviet Union and the United States had been accelerating their military programs, and it implied that China must do likewise. "The situation is compelling, and time waits for no one... We must prepare against the eventuality of an early, major war. We must race for time against the enemy and work as quickly as possible, making one year count as two."

The debate at which the army daily hinted in the summer still goes on. Last month Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li, who is in charge of economic development, made a speech which was clearly meant as a reply to the military and to those politicians who support them. "Facts show," he insisted, that the policy decisions made by Hua to speed up economic development "are entirely correct," and that they "conform to the will of the people." There are obviously still those who maintain that Hua's policy is not correct, and they are to be found in the party's highest leadership. The speed of economic development, said the People's Daily in an editorial on Yu's speech, must be increased, and "leading comrades at various levels must have a correct understanding of this point."

The issue is not only a military one. More rapid economic development requires the abandonment of Mao's policies, which sought to protect China from being contaminated by the evils of industrialization. One of the effects of industrialization already evident in China is greater discipline, higher wages, more emphasis on the role of the worker rather than the peasant—all of which are regarded by Maoist dogma as features of Soviet revisionism.

It is not just the "remnants of the Gang of Four" who are opposed to these innovations. The intensified campaign against the "remnants" in the Chinese press is conducted in a way which reveals its true target—those who refuse to abandon the policies they believe to have been bequeathed to them by Mao. They are not radicals, but Maoists, and they question the new leadership's claim to Mao's mantle. It is these "true Maoists" who appear to have made a tactical alliance with those army leaders who oppose the undue concentration on economic development which takes away the

resources necessary for a more rapid military buildup.

Both the economy and the military compete for the same resources, such as steel. The steel that goes into the new factories, or into the tractors that are to be produced in huge numbers under Hua's agricultural mechanization plan, cannot be spared for the new tanks and other equipment which China's huge and backward army needs so badly. Earlier in the year Marshal Ye Hui-ying, the minister of defense, explained that steel was "the key link." He urged the rapid development of the steel industry, as the first of a number of primary industries which, he said, would put defense "on a strong basis."

The guns-versus-butter debate in Peking explains the recent signs in the Chinese press of struggles in the top leadership, particularly the complaints of an army plot against the political leaders. It is a debate that could easily degenerate into a power struggle of the kind that repeatedly erupted in Peking during Mao's lifetime.

## Carter: 3—The SALT Issue

By C.L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—According to President Carter: "The lack of another SALT accord between the United States and the Soviet Union, limiting their strategic armaments, might not necessarily produce an economic depression, but it would certainly produce a depression of the spirit and ultimate disaster."

"If there is a continuation or a heightening of the arms race, there is an increasing chance that these weapons will eventually be used. A SALT-2 accord must spell out a fixed and more sensible balance. Thereafter, a SALT-2 accord would advance us toward the final goal of reducing nuclear weapons to zero."

It is an unusual aspect of the debate on strategic weapons both inside the United States and from what we deduce, also inside the Soviet Union, that each is bipartisan. In this country there are hardliners and moderates in both the Democratic and Republican parties; there is good reason to suspect that a similar split exists within the monolithic Soviet political establishment.

#### Moderates Prevail

Nevertheless, so far, to the evident satisfaction of the Nixon-Ford administrations and the hopeful satisfaction of the Carter administration, the moderate faction (a relative description) appears to prevail here just as Brezhnev, a known proponent of some form of arms limitation, has also managed to reinforce his personal power in Moscow.

Carter professes to be convinced that there is much more danger to the United States if a SALT-2 agreement is not formulated by the Kremlin than if the existing interim accord lapses and both sides move into new and more dangerous weapons systems.

He says: "Under the interim accord the Soviet Union is given a heavy advantage in numbers of land-based strategic weapons. The U.S. proposal now hopes to close this gap, to give us equality, to

place new emphasis on assessing compliance with terms we agreed upon, and gradually to reduce the actual number of weapons on each side.

"If there are no new limitations fixed, Soviet production levels would be maintained and eventually increased. Our assessment is that, if there is no further SALT accord, that would give the Soviet Union a strategic advantage by 1985."

#### Right Direction

On the other hand, the President judges that the international trend is beginning to run in the right direction, toward a decelerating arms race. He says:

"Already there has been a substantial advance by agreement to renounce all nuclear tests, something the world has sought for 25 years. We are also progressing in related fields, like projects for prior notification of any flight tests, steps toward demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, the moves to prevent development of anti-satellite weapons, and the reduction of extensive civil defense measures, which have been under way in the Soviet Union."

"We also hope that other nations with nuclear armaments will join with the United States and the Soviet Union by ceasing atomic testing. The British are already moving in that direction. We await the day, later on, when the French and the Chinese also do so."

"Even now, however, Moscow has removed the condition in its negotiating posture that all nations should participate—as an absolute prior requirement to an agreement with us. At one time the Russians insisted all nuclear nations must join in a comprehensive test ban if negotiated. That is no longer their view."

The quinquennial difficulty in achieving a balance acceptable to both sides is, I feel, the tradition of mutual mistrust existing within each superpower, especially in their military establishments. This not only engenders

Ken Ishii  
From Tokyo:

The roots of the trade surplus problem lie in the outdated distribution system and the subsidies protecting inefficient industries.

TOKYO.—The key term in Japan's economic vocabulary these days is *doru berushi* (dollar reduction).

With an embarrassingly large trade surplus that has brought down the wrath of its Western trading partners hurting from the flood of Japanese exports, Japan's primary concern at the moment is how to reduce the balance, now expected to exceed \$16 billion by March, when the Japanese fiscal year ends.

The issue was the subject of heated debate this month in the Diet, where Premier Fukuda suggested that one solution might be emergency imports of such items as uranium and oil amounting to \$3 billion. The debate was caused by Japanese alarm over the fact that the yen has suddenly become much stronger than anyone thought possible, to a degree that jeopardizes the existence of many structurally weak, export-dependent industries.

The concern is compounded by the new round of pressure by the United States for Japan to lower its trade barriers, the persistence of dumping charges by both the United States and the EEC, and New Zealand's refusal to allow the Japanese to fish inside its 200-mile zone unless Japan opens its doors to more of New Zealand's meat and dairy products.

#### Cornered

These pressures, combined with the voluntary restraints Japan has been made to exercise on its exports of such items as TV sets and steel, have given Japanese the feeling of being backed into a corner as never before, that the whole world is against them. They have been under pressure before, but nothing quite as serious as this.

In the past the Japanese have generally managed to pull through, giving enough to pacify but not enough to require any wrenching overhauls to the domestic status quo. Can they get away with the same this time, or will something more than kotosaki gestures become necessary? Kotosaki means something done with a flip of the wrist, without really trying. This is what Japanese are wondering today. In the opinion of one Japanese economist, the prospects are "50-50."

The roots of the problem lie in Japan's outdated distribution system and the complex arrangement of subsidies protecting inefficient industries. One of the most recent causes brought to the world's attention was the cattle

industry, in which middlemen of livestock industry and Association extract some "adjustment fees" the cost of imported beef, or more by the fold, or more by the fold, in line with the price of produced beef.

Japan's textile industry, not so much for the manufacturers as for the or so small-time owners, whose low productivity is aided by generous government assistance. With a strong encouraging more import such labor-cheap countries South Korea and Taiwan, small-timers, who have a broader base of support in the Diet than the big pressing for tougher import restrictions. As an example, one of the major industries, long as such protectionist times, the industry can become healthy and enough to compete in the national marketplace.

#### No Tampering

Agriculture is another. Under the food law established shortly after World War II, the Food Staffs some 20,000 officials out Japan whose employees closely with local agricultural cooperatives supervising production of rice and other crops. Originally intended to promote production, the law now works to maintain production, paying farmers grow rice that can only in storage, at prices the raised each year with little to supply and demand no politician in his right would tamper with the important farm vote.

To demands that Japan's barriers to agricultural products, the Japanese ask, country in the world, protect its agricultural or any other industry?

This attitude undercuts the aspect of Japanese related to the whole trade question. While Japan's the world to supply these raw materials and some manufactures to every one the earth, they nevertheless to think in a national frame. More than one student of has come to this country surprised at the lack of awe of the Japanese of their position to the world. It is hard to explain this in of Japan's group-oriented in which the interests of group—be it family, company (or group) against (the outsiders). This is why (in spite of the lip to "international-minded" the Japanese seem to a more difficult than people industrialized West to see interests in a world context.

This is not to say the responsible positions in government and industry do not nize the need for change kotosaki measures like \$3 in emergency imports, but elemental reforms.

One such reform that has been discussed is the abolition Japan of all import duties, suggestion, strictly unenforced, comes from no less than powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It is pointed out that in duties account for less than per cent of the nation's tax revenue, for which after income should not be too difficult to find. The suggestion a sharp turnaround from its position on tariff-cut negotiations to date, but there is nothing indicate anything will come. Besides, eliminating tariffs hardly be considered as taking into account the in on domestic industries, in defense other ministries lobbies would surely rise.

But the pressure is on, coming weeks should tell how Japan intends to go.



كلذا من الفضل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1977

**Fukuda Orders a Plan to Revise Japan Trade**

From Wire Dispatches  
TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Premier Fukuda today gave his cabinet the go-ahead to work out a plan to revise Japan's trade policy, a seven-point program to reduce Japan's huge current-account surplus so as to reduce the pressure on other countries' trade.

**EC States Lower Sights for '78 Goals**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—The European Commission today said it had lowered its sights on the 1978 goals for reducing unemployment, inflation and the balance of payments. The commission said it now expects unemployment to rise to 4.1-4.2 per cent, inflation to 8.5-9 per cent and the balance of payments to a 1.5-2 per cent deficit.

Douglas Allen of Britain, chief economist, said at a conference that member states' delegations concluded that the target for 1978 set in June of 5 per cent growth for 1978. Douglas said the 1977 rate for OECD countries averaged only 3 1/2 per cent, less than most countries' growth. He said, "OECD countries cannot push their growth rate to 5 per cent in 1978, as that would mean a rapid acceleration which could revive inflation."

**Dollar at New Low in London**

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The dollar fell today to new lows against the British pound and the Deutsche Mark. The dollar fell to a low of 1.8180 against the pound, its lowest since 1971. Against the Deutsche Mark, the dollar fell to 2.2335, its lowest since 1971.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

**Flick Holding to Be Transformed**

The central holding company of the Flick Group, a diversified West German concern with activities in chemicals, paper and machinery and annual sales of 5.5 billion Deutsche Marks, is being transformed into a partnership with shares. Ownership and management, however, will remain essentially unchanged.

**Mitsubishi to Make TV Sets in U.S.**

Mitsubishi Electric's U.S. subsidiary, Melco Sales Inc., will begin color television production in February, to get around customs on shipments of Japanese-made sets to America.

**Certainated to Sell Series of Shares**

Certainated Corp. plans to sell 1.6 million shares of new common stock for \$40 million.

**Bonn Experts Cut Estimate of 1977 Growth**

BONN, Nov. 22 (AP)—Real growth in the West German gross national product next year should increase to 3.5 per cent, Bonn experts said today, down from the 4 per cent estimate of last year.

**N.Y. Banks Seek Free Trade Zone for World Role**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (UPI)—A group of the city's largest banks has drawn up a plan that would establish a free trade zone for banking in New York to strengthen the city's position as a world financial center.

**Trading Is Busy NYSE Up Sharply on Wide Gains**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange registered sharp and widespread gains in busy trading today. Analysts said strength in IBM shares spread to other high-quality issues, providing the springboard for the market upsurge.

**Moderate Inflation Continues in U.S. Consumer Price Index**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—A small rise in food costs held the overall rise in U.S. consumer prices to 0.3 per cent in October for the third consecutive month, the Labor Department reported today.

**Two U.S. Firms Guilty on Gifts**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22 (AP)—Gulf Oil Corp. pleaded guilty today to violating federal law when it provided four vacation trips to an Internal Revenue Service auditor.

**Phillips Fete Pleads**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Co. pleaded guilty today to a felony charge of conspiring to make illegal political contributions.

**Nonfood Prices Also Continued**

Over the year, real earnings—take-home pay adjusted for inflation and taxes—have increased 4.6 per cent. The over-the-year gain was due largely to the increase in the federal tax deduction that reduced withholding taxes in June.

**After 73 years, EF Hutton & Company still has one name.**

In an industry that undergoes ups and downs, mergers and constant change, E.F. Hutton has always stood for reliability and dependability. Through all those years, we've maintained an unbroken record of profitability and of continuous service to our customers. And now, as we approach our three-quarter century mark, that stability seems even more impressive.



ATHENS - BRUSSELS - FRANKFURT - GENEVA - HAMBURG - LONDON  
LUGANO - MADRID - MUNICH - PARIS

**Third-Quarter Stock Purchases, Sales**

**Bank Trust Units' Big Buys Were in Oil**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Bank trust departments overseeing or managing \$122 billion stock-market investments were heavy buyers of oil, office equipment and telephone, gas and utility stocks in the third quarter. The trusts were large sellers of chemical, restaurant, steel and iron, oil-field service, machinery and tire stocks.

**Stocks in London Continue Decline**

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—London Stock Exchange prices fell again today, reaching their lowest levels since early August. The Financial Times Industrial Index dropped for the seventh consecutive session.

**Jobless Figure Off Again in U.K.**

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—The number of people out of work in Britain has fallen for the third month in succession, government figures showed today.







# Currency Rates

Reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in terms of the dollar. The rates are quoted in U.S. dollars per unit of the foreign currency. The rates are for the London market, and are subject to change without notice.

Currency	Rate
British Pound	1.9375
French Franc	6.5596
German Mark	3.3756
Italian Lira	2036.27
Japanese Yen	163.60
Swiss Franc	2.0375
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	36.363
Dutch Guilder	3.7603
Austrian Schilling	13.7603
Greek Drachma	340.750
Israeli Sheqel	3.4810
Indian Rupee	47.5480
Pakistani Rupee	10.0000
Sri Lankan Rupee	120.000
Singapore Dollar	0.7000
Thai Baht	50.0000
Philippine Peso	49.6667
Indonesian Rupiah	1,678.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.3333
Saudi Riyal	2.4667
Qatari Riyal	3.6667
Bahraini Dinar	4.7619
Omani Rial	10.0000
Yemeni Rial	10.0000
Somali Shilling	120.000
Ethiopian Birr	1.6667
Kenyan Shilling	1.0000
Ugandan Shilling	1.0000
Tanzanian Shilling	1.0000
Zimbabwe Dollar	1.0000
Botswana Pula	1.0000
Lesotho Pula	1.0000
Swaziland Lilangeni	1.0000
Namibian Dollar	1.0000
South African Rand	1.0000
Botswana Pula	1.0000
Lesotho Pula	1.0000
Swaziland Lilangeni	1.0000
Namibian Dollar	1.0000
South African Rand	1.0000

# International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices	
Bar Bonds	100% 101% 102% 103% 104% 105% 106% 107% 108% 109% 110% 111% 112% 113% 114% 115% 116% 117% 118% 119% 120%
100% 101% 102% 103% 104% 105% 106% 107% 108% 109% 110% 111% 112% 113% 114% 115% 116% 117% 118% 119% 120%	

# Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 22, 1977	
NEW YORK (AP)	
100% 101% 102% 103% 104% 105% 106% 107% 108% 109% 110% 111% 112% 113% 114% 115% 116% 117% 118% 119% 120%	

# NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 22

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 22	
100% 101% 102% 103% 104% 105% 106% 107% 108% 109% 110% 111% 112% 113% 114% 115% 116% 117% 118% 119% 120%	

# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 21, 1977	
100% 101% 102% 103% 104% 105% 106% 107% 108% 109% 110% 111% 112% 113% 114% 115% 116% 117% 118% 119% 120%	

# U.S. Commodity Prices

U.S. Commodity Prices	
100% 101% 102% 103% 104% 105% 106% 107% 108% 109% 110% 111% 112% 113% 114% 115% 116% 117% 118% 119% 120%	

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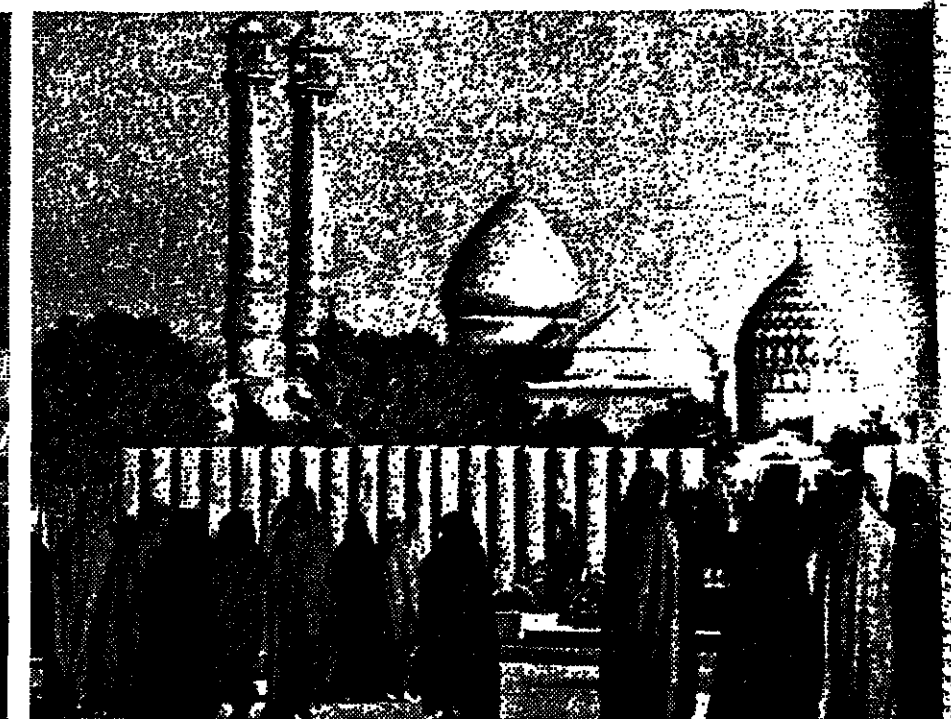
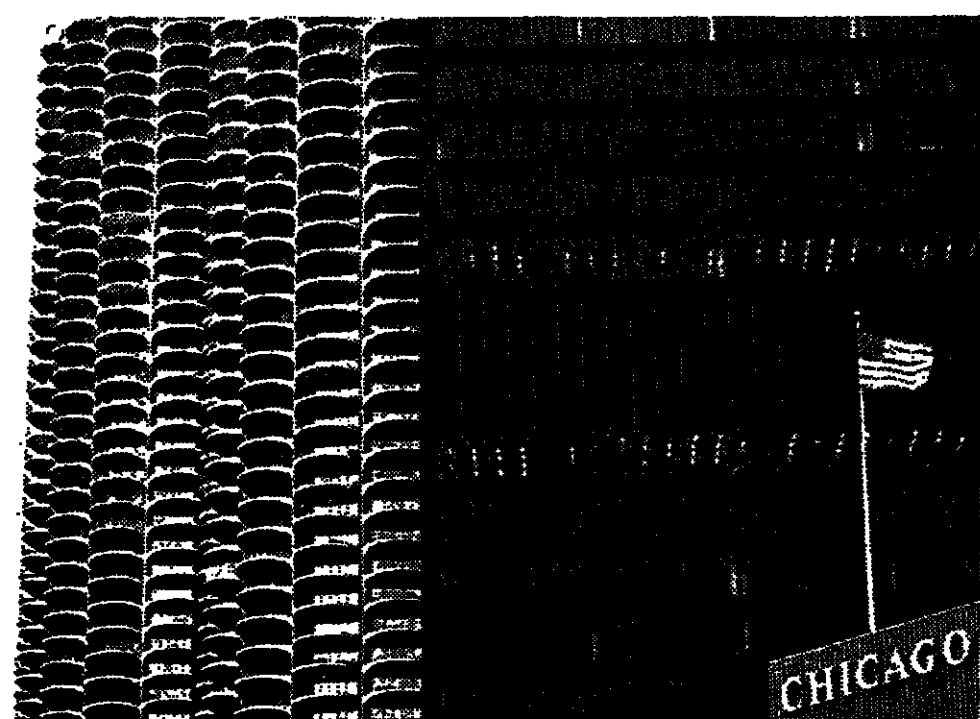
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**CITY COUNCIL OF NAIROBI**  
**WATER & SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT**  
**NAIROBI WATER SUPPLY**  
**HANIA-KIMAKIA-THIKA PROJECT - PHASE II**  
**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**  
The rapid development of the City of Nairobi continues to  
rease the demand for a plentiful potable water supply. To  
p ahead of the expansion Nairobi City Council are planning  
a large water project which is being called "Chandaria  
ma-Thika Project-Phase II." This Middle Chandaria Scheme  
ommissioned in March 1974 constituted Phase I of this project.  
The Phase II Project will expand the City's available water  
p by a linked to 150,000 cubic metres per day, and will be  
ade up of the following works:  
10 metre high diversion dam and river intake with 2.7  
m of 2 1/2 metre diameter tunnel.  
Pipeline: 8.5 km. of 1,300 mm. diameter, 36 km. of 1,000 mm.  
diameter, 14 km. of 500 mm. diameter.  
Two storage reservoirs of 11,000 cubic metres and one 45,000  
cubic metres capacity.  
Water treatment works of capacity 130,000 cubic metres  
per day.  
Pumping station with 6 pumps of total capacity 130,000  
cubic metres per day.  
Improvements to distribution system.  
The project will be divided into contracts as follows:  
Supply of plant and materials.  
Five separate contracts for: water treatment plant, pumping  
station, pipes, valves, transformer and HV switchgear.  
Construction.  
Six separate contracts for: intake and tunnel, pipelines  
(2 contracts), distribution pipelines, water treatment works,  
reservoirs.  
Dates for inviting tenders will be phased between approx-  
imately 1st December 1977 and 15th March 1979.  
Nairobi City Council has applied for a loan from the In-  
ternational Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World  
Bank) to finance part of the cost of the Phase II project.  
Other agencies and sources of finance are also being approached.  
Invitations to tender for each contract will be advertised  
in Kenya in the two national newspapers. The Standard and  
the Nation, and in addition advance copies of the invitation  
to tender will be made available to other member countries of the World  
Bank and Switzerland, or other countries who may become  
eligible under the agreed co-financing plan, who have responded  
to this Project Description and stated their interest in the  
project or specific parts of the project, to the Consulting  
Engineers:  
Howard Humphreys & Sons (E.A.),  
Standard House,  
P.O. Box 39,155,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.  
NOVEMBER, 1977.

**Market Summary**  
**NYSE Most Active**  
Nov. 22, 1977  
Sales: 1,234,567  
Volume: 123,456,789  
Dow Jones Averages  
Standard & Poor's  
NYSE Index  
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.  
American Most Active

**London Metals Market**  
**London Commodity**  
**Paris Commodity**  
**Montreal Stocks**  
**Chicago Futures**  
**Wheat (5000 bu)**  
**Corn (5000 bu)**  
**Soybeans (5000 bu)**  
**Live Hogs (5000 bu)**  
**Live Cattle (5000 bu)**  
**SPGF (PARIS)**  
**SOCIETE FRIVRE DE GESTION FINANCIERE**  
**MAKE THE FRENCH CONNECTION**  
**Berlitz**  
**SOCIETE GENERALE IN THE NETHERLANDS**  
Mr. VERNOT, General Manager of Societe Generale, inaugurated on November 15th  
the branch recently opened in AMSTERDAM. The activities of this branch, the  
managers of which are Messrs. H.J.M. van ASCH van WJCK and J. DENNIS, will  
cover the traditional activities of commercial banking.  
The new installation will enable the Societe Generale Group to make the best use  
of the possibilities offered by AMSTERDAM as a commercial and financial center  
and to develop its relationships with Dutch multinational companies and their  
offices in France as well as with French firms having operations in the Netherlands.  
Societe Generale is already present in most countries of Western Europe either:  
— with direct operations  
• In Scandinavia: Representative office in STOCKHOLM;  
• In Great Britain: Branch in LONDON, with outposts in BIRMINGHAM  
and MANCHESTER;  
• In West Germany: Branch in FRANKFURT.  
— or indirectly  
• In West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, through  
its subsidiary SOGENAL—Societe Generale Alsacienne de Banque;  
• In Spain, through its subsidiary SOGBANQUE—Societe Generale de  
Banque en Espagne.



**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 22**[illegible]

***The 8th bank in the world is French.  
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Argentina, Australia,  
Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon,  
Canada, Central African  
Republic, Chad, Congo,  
Democratic Republic  
of Germany, Denmark,  
Egypt, Federal Republic  
of Germany, Gabon,

Great Britain, Greece,  
Guadeloupe, Hong-Kong,  
Indonesia, Iran, Italy,  
Ivory Coast, Japan.

Lebanon. Luxemburg.  
Mali. Martinique.  
Mexico. Monaco.  
Morocco. Netherlands.

New Caledonia. Peru.  
Polynesia. Portugal.  
Reunion. St-Pierre et  
Miquelon. Senegal.  
Singapore. South Africa.  
Spain. Sweden. Switzerland.  
Togo. Tunisia. U.S.A.  
U.S.S.R. Venezuela.

**EUROPARTNERS:**  
Banco di Roma.  
Banco Hispano Americano.  
Commerzbank Credit Italiano.



هكذا من الأهل



- 1977 -	Stock	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chge Prev
- 1977 -	Stocks	Sis.	3 p.m.	Chge Prev

\* Unaudited

**AMERICAN EXPRESS**

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**Commercial Banking Affiliates:** Egyptian American Bank, Cairo (49% owned). **Merchant Banking Subsidiaries and Affiliates:** Amex Bank Limited, London; American Express Middle East Development Company S.A.L., Beirut and Amman; American Express Middle East Development Co. (Amecdo-Egypt) S.A.E., Cairo; Amex Bancrom Limited, Hong Kong (75% owned); Multipar Empreendimentos e Participações Ltda., Rio de Janeiro (30% owned); The Bancrom Group, Inc., Manila (29% owned).











